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quagga, which Lord Morton used in "infecting," is now an extinct species, Ewart uses zebras. He has bred, up to the time of writing, nine zebra ♂ horses, ♀ hybrids, and three reciprocal hybrids. In two cases he has crossed a mare with a zebra, and then obtained a second foal from the mare mated with a horse. In one case there were quite marked stripes; in the second case there were faint and few stripes. In two other cases a mare which had already had foals by a horse and then by the zebra, had a third foal by a horse, and this foal was unmarked. Ewart does not regard the stripes seen in the first two cases good evidence for telegony, because of the frequency with which such stripes occur on pure-bred foals. He finds that foals are far more often marked with stripes — apparent or real — than is generally supposed, and that stripes will be often seen in horses if they are carefully looked for. Ewart is continuing his experiments; but it seems as though the fact that even marked stripes may occur in normally bred foals will interfere with getting a satisfactory conclusion concerning telegony in horses.

Common Salt a Plant Poison. — A solution may have either of two injurious effects: it may act osmotically and withdraw from the protoplasm the necessary water; it may act chemically. Sodium chloride has usually been regarded as acting osmotically only. Now True¹ shows that when a solution of sodium chloride or potassium nitrate is made of the same osmotic value as a sugar solution, it is far more injurious than the sugar solution. This can only be interpreted to mean that the salt has some additional effect above the osmotic effect, and this can only be a chemical one.

Physics and General Biology.² — The naturalist has frequent need of a good physics. We therefore take pleasure in noticing a new text-book on this subject by two professors at Yale University. The treatment, while quantitative, does not involve the use of calculus. Of most use to the naturalist will be the sections on instruments for measuring time and length; tables of densities of gases at various temperatures and pressures and of solids and liquids; surface tension, to which an entire chapter is devoted; solutions (including a fairly full treatment of osmosis); electric cells and galvanometers;

¹ True, R. H. *Physiological Action of Certain Plasmolyzing Agents*, *Bot. Gazette*, vol. xxvi, pp. 407-416, December, 1898.

² Hastings, Chas., and Beach, F. K. E. *A Text-Book of General Physics*. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1899. viii + 768 pp., 495 figs.